DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL

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The mission of the Department of Toxic Substances Control is to restore, protect, and enhance the environment to ensure public health and environmental quality and economic vitality by regulating hazardous waste, conducting and overseeing cleanups, and developing and promoting pollution prevention.

Overview

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) implements its strategic plan through its three operational programs (site mitigation and brownfields reuse; hazardous waste management; and science, pollution prevention, and technology) supported by other programs, such as external affairs and administrative services. DTSC's strategic plan has six strategic goals and 26 strategic objectives that guide the program areas in the assignment and completion of work. This report presents DTSC's program accomplishments for the past six months and priorities for the next six months in the context of its strategic objectives. DTSC's accomplishments and priorities also reflect progress toward meeting Cal/EPA's strategic goals, as indicated at the beginning of each topical section.

DTSC's Six Strategic Goals

1. Protect public health and the environment from adverse effects of contaminated sites.
2. Minimize and/or eliminate adverse environmental and public health effects resulting from the past, present, and future generation and management of hazardous waste.
3. Continuously improve DTSC's application of science and technology.
4. Fully encourage and involve the public, including communities and local agencies, in a participatory process that ensures DTSC's decisions consider the needs of all affected parties.
5. Provide DTSC employees with the resources they need to perform their jobs.
6. Support DTSC employees with clear leadership and direction in an atmosphere that values diversity and ongoing communication.

Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse

Site mitigation refers to the process by which hazardous substance release sites are identified and investigated and in which cleanup alternatives are proposed, analyzed, and implemented. The site mitigation and brownfields reuse program has projects in the areas of school property evaluation and cleanup, statewide cleanup operations, military facilities, State and federal Superfund, emergency response, and statewide operations. The site mitigation program accomplishes the

cleanup of contaminated sites in California by either ensuring that those responsible for the contamination take all necessary actions or by performing those actions itself.

Cal/EPA Strategic Goals:

Cal/EPA Goal 4: Communities that are free from unacceptable human health and ecological risks due to exposure from hazardous substances and other potential harmful agents.

Cal/EPA Goal 5: Reduce or eliminate the disproportionate impacts of pollution on low-income and minority populations.

DTSC Strategic Objectives:

Establish and implement protective and consistent cleanup programs and standards that can serve as a model for California and the nation.

Ensure that we identify sites and prioritize our actions so that hazardous substances sites that most impact, or threaten to impact, public health or the environment are characterized and remediated expeditiously.

Restore contaminated sites to beneficial use in a manner that protects public health and the environment.

Reduce or eliminate disproportionate effects of pollution on low-income and minority populations.

Ensure that the broadest range of environmental information is understandable, available, accessible, and useful.

Strive for the broadest possible public involvement in site and facility decisions.

Ensure that the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is appropriately utilized in making project decisions.

Ensure DTSC's resources are focused on its highest priorities and core competencies.

School Property Evaluation and Cleanup

State laws that became effective in January 2000 require school districts to conduct rigorous environmental review and cleanup activities under DTSC oversight in order to receive State General Obligation Bond funds for property acquisition or construction. Since 2000, DTSC has evaluated more than 800 school sites within 280 districts in 45 counties. DTSC works with the districts to ensure that new school properties and expansion projects are environmentally safe for California's children. California's program of strenuous environmental reviews of school sites is unique in the nation.

Accomplishments

1. **School Cleanups**: DTSC oversaw cleanup of 100 acres of property on 11 Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) school sites during the past six months, removing some 15,000 cubic yards of soil contaminated with toxic metals, pesticides, and solvents. Working closely with the LAUSD, DTSC evaluated the environmental conditions at 127 school properties. In the past six months, DTSC completed the following removal actions for the LAUSD:

    - Aldama Elementary School Addition. DTSC oversaw removal of 115 cubic yards of lead-contaminated soil from this 0.67-acre site.
    - Belmont Elementary School #6. After finding lead concentrations up to 5,000 parts per million at this former commercial/residential property, DTSC oversaw removal of 120 cubic yards of lead-contaminated soil from this 3-acre site.
    - Belmont/Hollywood Elementary School #1 (former Otis Art Institute): DTSC oversaw removal of 60 cubic yards of arsenic- and lead-contaminated soil from this 1.8-acre site.
    - Central New High School #1 (former Metro Media site). DTSC oversaw removal of 215 cubic yards of arsenic-contaminated soil from this 12.36-acre site.
    - Central New High School #2 (former Eller Media site). DTSC oversaw removal of 125 cubic yards of lead- and arsenic-contaminated soil from this 12.5-acre site.
    - Huntington Park Elementary School #3. DTSC oversaw removal of 6,720 tons of arsenic-contaminated soil from this 3-acre site.
    - Jefferson Elementary School #1: DTSC oversaw removal of 1,500 cubic yards of soil contaminated with total petroleum hydrocarbons from this 3.75-acre site, formerly used for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes.
    - Lankershim Elementary School Addition. DTSC oversaw removal of 1,900 cubic yards of chlordane- and lead-contaminated soil from this 1-acre site.
    - Nevin Elementary School Expansion. DTSC oversaw removal of 4,400 cubic yards of soils contaminated with polyaromatic hydrocarbons, volatile organic compounds, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), and metals from this 1-acre site. This school site is adjacent to the ReNu Metal Plating shop, which DTSC's cleanup operations division is now investigating.
    - Orthopaedic Hospital Magnet High School Site. DTSC oversaw removal of 174 cubic yards of soils impacted by polyaromatic hydrocarbons and lead at this 4.15-acre site, formerly used for commercial and industrial purposes.
    - Southeast Area Middle School #3, High School #2. At this 40-acre prospective site for three schools, DTSC approved the remedial investigation and oversaw removal of 1,940 cubic yards of soils impacted by arsenic and lead. Former land uses included a General

Motors automobile assembly plant, a storage area for soil waste piles from various sources, a junkyard, and a furniture manufacturer.

2. **Statewide School Environmental Site Assessments**: DTSC provided determinations on 44 phase I assessments and reviewed and approved 12 remedial action work plans submitted by the California Department of Education on behalf of various school districts. Additionally, DTSC entered into 30 environmental oversight agreements with school districts to oversee preliminary endangerment assessments and provided determinations on 86 preliminary endangerment assessments. DTSC also developed a master environmental oversight agreement with San Diego Unified School District for 30 proposed and existing school sites.

3. **Belmont Learning Center (Los Angeles)**: DTSC participated with a group of experts in evaluating proposals to complete the environmental investigation and mitigation systems at the Belmont Learning Center. The LAUSD Board of Education selected Alliance for a Better Community to perform these duties.

4. **Guidance Documents**: DTSC developed a series of advisory documents to assist school districts with environmental issues, and worked with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to provide a listing of approximately 100 chemicals evaluated in human health risk assessment reports for school sites.

Priorities

1. **Statewide Schools Environmental Assessments and Cleanups**: DTSC anticipates completing 50 phase I assessments, 50 preliminary endangerment assessments, and 10 removal actions before December 31, 2002.

2. **Park Avenue Elementary School (Los Angeles County)**: DTSC approved the remedial action plan for this school site. The six-month project, begun at the end of June, involves excavating 39,000 cubic yards of soils contaminated with volatile organic compounds, petroleum hydrocarbons, and metals. Remediation will continue for six months.

3. **Belmont Learning Complex**: DTSC will oversee development of the remedial investigation work plan being prepared by the LAUSD and its contractors.

4. **Organo-Chlorine Pesticide Study**: DTSC will conduct a study on prospective school sites to evaluate whether use of the pesticides chlordane, dieldrin, and heptachlor around homes, in crawlspaces, and around building foundations leaves unacceptable residual levels of this pesticide in the soil.

5. **Proposed Emergency Regulations**: DTSC proposes to develop emergency regulations for establishing guidelines for phase I site assessments conducted at school sites under the Education Code. These regulations would address lead from paint and PCBs in the soil.

6. **Pilot Project to Assist Financially Disadvantaged School Districts**: Under the U.S. EPA preliminary assessment/site investigation grant, DTSC will begin a pilot project to help financially disadvantaged school districts conduct preliminary endangerment assessments for

proposed school sites. DTSC will use a contractor to conduct investigations and prepare reports under DTSC oversight.

Statewide Cleanup Operations

DTSC is responsible for overseeing cleanup at a variety of different types of hazardous substances sites that are neither school sites nor military facilities. An estimated 90,000 brownfield sites exist in California. Brownfields are sites that are perceived to be contaminated and are underutilized because of potential environmental cleanup costs and liability concerns. To assist in the development of brownfield sites in California's urban centers, Governor Gray Davis signed into law the Cleanup Loan and Environmental Assistance to Neighborhoods (CLEAN) program. The program provides low-interest loans for investigation and cleanup of pollution at brownfield sites. DTSC also oversees cleanup activities at State and federal superfund sites.

Accomplishments

1. **CLEAN Program Sites**: DTSC has funded six CLEAN loan projects since January.

    - East Bay Habitat for Humanity (Oakland, Alameda County). A $425,000 CLEAN loan will finance the environmental investigation and excavation of contaminated soil in preparation for construction, by volunteers, of 20 to 24 homes for low-income families.
    - Richmond Marina Bay (Richmond, Contra Costa County). A $1.9 million loan will finance investigation and remediation activities on three parcels of land at the former World War II Kaiser Shipyard.
    - Butterfield Trails (Los Angeles, Los Angeles County). A $1 million loan will finance investigation and cleanup of the Butterfield Trails site, located in downtown Los Angeles.
    - Vacaville Redevelopment Agency (Solano County). A $237,000 loan will finance mixed use of industrial and commercial property, completing the revitalization of the downtown area.
    - Santa Fe Springs (Los Angeles County). A $950,000 loan will finance the cleanup of contamination at a 50,000-square-foot building for industrial use.
    - Murrieta Crossroads (Riverside County). A $700,000 loan will finance the cleanup and development of 50 new homes and commercial and industrial space.

2. **Other Brownfield Sites**:

    - Amtrak Maintenance Facility (Oakland, Alameda County). Amtrak proposes to construct and operate a train maintenance facility on this 22-acre parcel. DTSC approved hot-spot removal of PCB-contaminated soil at the site.
    - Bay Area Drum (San Francisco). With DTSC oversight, responsible parties performed the cleanup in eight residential backyards and two vacant lots contaminated by residuals from previous drum reconditioning activities at this 1.5-acre facility.

- Lorentz Barrel and Drum (Santa Clara County). 10th Street Land Management Corporation has purchased the five-acre property and proposes to use it as a long-term storage yard for commercial and construction vehicles, thus facilitating construction in downtown San Jose. The company agreed to maintain and, if necessary, upgrade the cap, which isolates the contamination and keeps water from running through it on the property.

- Pacific States Steel (Union City, Alameda County). DTSC has approved the design plan to clean up the former steel mill site for mixed residential use and commercial development.

- Rivermark Development (Santa Clara County). DTSC approved the soil removal implementation report on a final parcel. Rivermark Partners is developing this 152-acre property into 1,890 residential homes; retail and commercial businesses; and public facilities, such as a new elementary school, branch library, parks, fire station, and police substation.

3. **State Superfund Sites**: California's superfund program works on the state's most contaminated sites that are not listed on the federal national priorities list. Under this program, DTSC also uses State funds to clean up sites at which responsible parties either no longer exist or do not have sufficient funds to pay for cleanup activities.

   Former Rail Yard Sites

   - Cornfields site (Los Angeles, Los Angeles County). DTSC completed a preliminary endangerment assessment for the former 32-acre rail yard, which showed elevated levels of metals in subsurface soils. The State Department of Parks and Recreation purchased the site, which is designated for construction of a park and recreation complex after further investigation and cleanup.

   - Union Pacific Downtown Rail Yard (Sacramento, Sacramento County). The 240-acre site, operated since the 1800s as the western hub of the transcontinental railroad, is proposed for use as an inter-modal transportation center and for office and commercial facilities, multifamily residential units, and possibly an athletic arena. DTSC and the Sacramento Air Quality Management District approved a work plan for air monitoring to include monitoring for asbestos.

   Tire Fire Sites

   - Westley tire fire site (Westley, Stanislaus County). DTSC joined with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and the CIWMB to oversee the remediation of the Westley tire fire site that burned in September 1999. Approximately 180,000 cubic yards of waste and burned tire debris have been excavated and disposed of.

   - Tracy tire fire site (Tracy, San Joaquin County). DTSC is working in cooperation with the CIWMB to clean up approximately 7 million used tires that burned from August 1998 until December 2000. In January, the soil sampling and monitoring well installation was

were completed, which will provide information to refine the cleanup objectives and schedule.

Oil, Gas, and Town Gas Sites

- Midway Village/Bayshore Park (Daly City, San Mateo County). DTSC implemented the removal of all contamination in the upper 5 feet of landscape areas in Midway Village and the upper 2 feet of soil in Bayshore Park. The site is a low-income housing area contaminated with polynuclear aromatics originated in a nearby former town gas site.
- William Mead Homes low-income housing project (Los Angeles). Under DTSC oversight, the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles completed the environmental investigation and feasibility study for the site.
- Nipomo waste oil dump site (Nipomo, San Luis Obispo County). DTSC completed the cleanup and restoration of the Nipomo Waste Oil Dump. The cleanup included the excavation of 15,000 cubic yards of soil and waste.
- Port of Long Beach Pier S (Long Beach). DTSC oversaw the remedial actions at this 176-acre former oil and gas site. The site is ready for development as a container or storage terminal area following excavation of approximately 466,500 cubic yards of soil and the importation of clean fill material to raise the ground surface above sea level.

Former Battery Recycling Sites

- H. S. Mann site (Del Rey, Fresno County). This site is located in a small farm working community adjacent to fruit-packing plants. Former battery recycling operations created high lead-soil concentrations and groundwater contamination. DTSC completed an environmental study for the site and is preparing California Environmental Quality Act documents and a cleanup plan.

Former Plating Shops

- J & S Chrome Plating (Los Angeles County). DTSC, using State orphan funds, conducted site characterization activities to define the extent of contamination on the northern parcel at the former chrome plating facility. The site, located near Suva Elementary School, has been the subject of significant public interest. Previous interim measures ensure that the site will not pose a threat to students or teachers at Suva School.

Former Steel Mills

- Kaiser Steel (San Bernardino County). DTSC approved a treatability study and remedial action plan for stabilizing and capping the tar pits within the former steel mill site. No reuse is planned for this area; however, an industrial park and a large truck stop facility are proposed for the adjacent Kaiser property. DTSC and the owner of the property, CCG Ontario, LLC, signed a deed restriction to ban future residential and sensitive uses in the west slag piles at the facility.

Former Wood-Treating Sites

- Alhambra combined facility site (Los Angeles County). Contractors installed the in-situ thermal desorption system to treat 15,000 cubic yards of soil contaminated from wood-treating operations. Field activities began in January. The use of this innovative technology solution that destroys the contamination will provide a permanent remedy for the site rather than leaving contamination in place and maintaining the site in perpetuity.

Naturally-Occurring Asbestos Sites

- Garden Valley discovery site (Garden Valley, El Dorado County). DTSC contracted with the U.S. Department of Transportation and initiated work to identify potential sources of naturally occurring asbestos and to assess releases from serpentine-surfaced roads within the community.

Pesticide-Contaminated Sites

- University of California (Riverside County). DTSC oversaw the excavation of all of the contaminated soil at the site. More than 90 percent of the soils contaminated with pesticides were treated thermally to approved cleanup standards. Completion of the final 10 percent of contaminated soil is expected by August. Certification is expected by October.

4. **Federal Superfund Sites**: Federal Superfund projects involve sites placed on the national priorities list by U.S. EPA, following a process specified in federal law. U.S. EPA oversees and directs investigation and cleanup activities at these sites. The State participates with U.S. EPA in these activities and provides 10 percent matching funds toward these efforts. Once investigations and cleanup work are completed, DTSC monitors the ongoing operation and maintenance of the remedy.

    - Casmalia Resources Facility (Casmalia, Santa Barbara County). DTSC provided oversight at two landfills involving cap construction and redesign. Construction of the second landfill cap and capping of an adjacent landfill unit has started, leaving one landfill still to be capped. DSTC is working with U.S. EPA to recover past response costs and develop a comprehensive consent decree with a large group of potentially responsible parties known as the Casmalia Resources Site Steering Committee.

    - Montrose Chemical Company (Torrance, Los Angeles County). Working with DTSC to address environmental concerns, U.S. EPA excavated approximately 10,000 cubic yards of DDT-contaminated soil in the front yards of 22 homes. DTSC met with community members and environmentalists regarding concerns related to health issues and site assessment activities.

    - Stringfellow Superfund site (Glen Avon, Riverside County). DTSC is conducting ongoing operation and repairs at the pre-treatment plant, including a project to replace sludge tanks. Twenty-eight new monitoring wells were installed to determine the extent of a perchlorate plume that may be bypassing the existing extraction system. Based on

sampling results, selected wells will be converted to extraction wells to control perchlorate migration to the community of Glen Avon.

Priorities

1. **CLEAN Program Sites**: DTSC will continue to monitor and support cleanups occurring at the sites funded by CLEAN loans. In addition, DTSC will continue to manage contract activities by MGP Environmental Partners to negotiate and award a contract in late 2002 for a State-designated provider of the Financial Assurance & Insurance for Redevelopment (FAIR) program environmental insurance to promote brownfield cleanup and reuse.

2. **Other Brownfield Sites**: DTSC will continue to pursue cleanup of brownfield sites using various mechanisms—including voluntary cleanup agreements and prospective purchaser agreements—to facilitate reuse of those properties.

3. **State Superfund Sites**: DTSC will continue or initiate work on the sites described below.

   Former Rail Yard Sites

   - Cornfields site (Los Angeles, Los Angeles County). Remediation of this former 32-acre rail yard should be complete by August. This will allow for the groundbreaking ceremony for a park and recreation complex in September.

   - Union Pacific downtown rail yard (Sacramento, Sacramento County). DTSC will develop criteria for handling the remaining rail yard stockpiles and remediating soils to accommodate realignment of tracks for freight traffic. The City of Sacramento began construction of the 7th Street corridor on July 8.

   Tire Fires Sites

   - Westley tire fire site (Westley, Stanislaus County). Efforts to remove the debris piles and waste tires are ahead of schedule and may be completed as early as December. DTSC is conducting an investigation to determine the full extent of contamination. Recent groundwater investigation revealed trace amounts of organic compounds. Groundwater monitoring will continue for three years following removal of the debris piles.

   Oil, Gas, and Town Gas Sites

   - William Mead Homes low-income housing project (Los Angeles, Los Angeles County). DTSC will release a remedial action plan for public comment and begin cleanup activities.

   Former Battery Recycling Sites

   - H.S. Mann site (Del Rey, Fresno County). DTSC will release a remedial action plan for public comment and begin cleanup activities.

Former Plating Shops

- J & S Chrome Plating (Los Angeles County). DTSC, using State orphan funds, will continue work on this site.

Former Wood-Treating Sites

- Alhambra Combined Facility Site (Los Angeles County). DTSC anticipates that the in-situ thermal desorption system to treat 15,000 cubic yards of soil contaminated from wood-treating operations will have removed contamination from the soil by December.

Naturally-Occurring Asbestos Sites

- Garden Valley discovery site (Garden Valley, El Dorado County). During the next six months, depending on the availability of State funds, DTSC, in conjunction with U.S. EPA and the U.S. Department of Transportation's Volpe Center, will conduct an air assessment of asbestos emissions from serpentine-surfaced roads within the community. DTSC will also begin testing the effectiveness of resurfacing serpentine roads to mitigate asbestos releases. It is expected that analytical issues with previous soil-sampling results will be resolved and the results will be released to the community.

Pesticide-Contaminated Sites

- University of California (Riverside County). DTSC will oversee the completion of thermal treatment of the remaining 10 percent of the pesticide-contaminated soil, expected to occur in August. DTSC expects to certify the site as cleaned up by October.

Regional Groundwater Plume Sites

- South Fresno regional groundwater plume (Fresno, Fresno County). DTSC will begin the oversight of activities to capture the leading edge of the regional groundwater plume by December.

Auto Salvage Sites

- S. R. Kilby site (Rosamond, Kern County). The State orphan site is included in the Rosamond cancer cluster study and involves heavy metal contamination. DTSC anticipates completing additional field sampling and a work plan for the site by September.

4. **Federal Superfund Sites**

- Casmalia Resources Facility (Casmalia, Santa Barbara County). DTSC will coordinate with U.S. EPA regarding oversight of contractors to complete cap construction on two of the landfill units, conduct field investigation work, and work on the on-site leachate collection and treatment system. DTSC will also coordinate efforts between U.S. EPA and other State agencies to collect data for evaluating potential final remedy options.

- Stringfellow Superfund site (Glen Avon, Riverside County). DTSC identified 20 homes using private well water that may be contaminated with perchlorate. Under a contract with DTSC, the Jurupa Community Services District will connect all of these homes to the district water system by December. DTSC will meet with Orange County Sanitation and Water District and the Department of Health Services to determine the acceptable effluent standards for the new pre-treatment plant.

Military Facilities

California has one-third of the closing military bases in the country. DTSC provides environmental regulatory oversight and technical assistance to more than 160 current or former military facilities. Environmental oversight and cleanup allows for safe transfer of these sites to local governments for reuse and development. Of continuing concern is the reuse of military sites that contain unexploded ordnance.

Accomplishments

1. **Transfer of Military Facilities**

   - East Fort Baker (Sausalito, Marin County). DTSC approved environmental documents to allow for the transfer of the 93-acre property to the National Park Service for a conference center and recreational use.

   - Ford Ord (Monterey County). DTSC worked extensively with the Office of Governor Gray Davis on his concurrence with the early transfer of 767 acres to various State and local entities in April. A large portion of the transferred property will be converted to housing.

   - Marine Corps Air Station (Tustin, Orange County). DTSC concurred with the U.S. Navy's findings that portions of 11 parcels could be leased for commercial and business uses. The leases contain restrictions that will ensure that public health and the environment are protected while cleanup actions are completed.

   - Rio Vista Army Reserve Training Area (Rio Vista, Solano County). DTSC approved the U.S. Army's no further action decision, and under special legislation, the Army transferred the 28-acre property to the City of Rio Vista for recreational use.

2. **Munitions and Ordnance**

   - Development of national guidance on unexploded ordnance. DTSC co-chaired a national effort with the National Association of Attorneys General, the Department of Defense, and U.S. EPA to reach consensus and develop guidance to clear unexploded ordnance. California has approximately 400 sites that may have unexploded ordnance.

   - Technical assistance on alternative to open detonation. DTSC scientists in the science, pollution prevention, and technology program conducted a technical review of a proposed plan for a test detonation chamber located at China Lake Naval Weapons Station and

facilitated the involvement of the ARB in reviewing the proposed test plan. The ARB provided comments to the DTSC hazardous waste management program on the alternative technologies document as well as commenting on the proposed emission factor methodology to be used for the hazardous waste facility permit.

3. **Military Facility Cleanup**

   - Tourtelot (Benicia, Solano County). In March, DTSC approved the environmental planning and technical work plan documents required to allow the beginning of ordnance and explosives field investigations. Surface and at-depth ordnance and explosives clearance will occur into 2003. The cleanup will allow the site to be developed for housing and a park.

   - Marine Corps Air Station (El Toro, Orange County). The U.S. EPA and DTSC signed the record of decision for groundwater cleanup at the base. The remedy addressed volatile organic compound contamination in a shallow and regional groundwater plume that extended as far as 3 miles from the western base boundary. The extracted groundwater was treated at the Irvine Desalter Plant and made available for non-potable uses. Under a settlement agreement reached by the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Department of Justice, local water districts are constructing and operating the plant.

Priorities

1. **Transfer of Military Facilities**. DTSC is working to complete the early transfer of a number of parcels of military facilities:

   - Hamilton Army Airfield (Marin County). Transfer of 600 acres to the State Coastal Conservancy for the creation of wetlands.

   - Mare Island Naval Shipyard (Solano County). Transfer of 2,800 acres to the City of Vallejo for recreation and wildlife area development.

   - Oakland Army Base (Alameda County). Transfer of 380 acres to the City and Port of Oakland to redevelop the site for industrial, commercial, and port reuses.

   - Naval Communications Station (Stockton, San Joaquin County). Transfer of 1,400 acres of former naval base property to the Port of Stockton.

   - Hunters Point Shipyard (San Francisco, San Francisco County). Transfer of 86 acres to the City of San Francisco for unrestricted reuse in August.

   - Long Beach Naval Complex (Long Beach, Los Angeles County). DTSC will make recommendations to the Governor on the suitability of transferring 90 acres of Navy property to the Port of Long Beach for development into a container terminal.

2. **Munitions and Ordnance**

    - Fort Ord (Monterey County). Completion of the interim action record of decision will include brush clearing, investigation, and removal of ordnance and explosives from three former ranges on the former Fort Ord facility.

    - Proposed adoption of regulations, pursuant to U.S. EPA's military munitions rule. Hazardous waste identification and management; explosives emergencies; manifest exemption for transport of hazardous waste on rights-of-way contiguous properties; R-97-20. DTSC's hazardous waste management program is developing regulations that parallel the federal military munitions regulations but include areas of greater specificity and stringency. The proposed regulations are currently undergoing internal DTSC review. Upon completion of review, the proposed regulations will be made available for public comment.

3. **Military Facility Cleanup**

    - Naval Station, Treasure Island (San Francisco, San Francisco County). Over the next six months, the U.S. Navy will provide an enhanced public participation effort. The Navy will then complete the Site 12 remedial action plan for soil in enclosed backyards of the occupied housing units and in unoccupied areas known to be heavily contaminated. Several years ago, the City of San Francisco and the Navy decided to begin redevelopment of the Site 12 housing, despite the remedial investigation of former waste disposal areas under and around the housing was not yet completed. Recently, the city and developers at Site 12 have expressed concerns that these remedial activities adversely affect leasing the former military housing units.

Emergency Response

DTSC has trained responders who provide immediate assistance during sudden or threatened releases of hazardous materials.

Accomplishments

1. **Emergency Response Program**. DTSC completed emergency removal actions at 1,200 illegal drug lab sites seized by State and local enforcement agencies and at 65 other non-lab-related sites.

2. **Ford City (Kern County)**. DTSC is assessing residential properties adjacent to the Naval Petroleum Reserve to determine if a time-critical removal of ash is warranted. Initial sampling work was conducted in May and June.

Priorities

1. **Emergency Response Program**. DTSC anticipates conducting 1,200 illegal drug lab removals and 70 other non-lab-related emergency removals by December. Working with the Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement, DTSC will identify compounds used or produced in the

manufacturing of methamphetamines that may pose a significant threat to public health or the environment.

Statewide Cleanup Issues

Through the site mitigation and brownfields reuse special projects unit, DTSC provides oversight and technical assistance for cleanup activities that do not fit within its issue-specific program areas (see Casmalia and Stringfellow under federal Superfund sites, page 47) and works to continually improve the State's cleanup processes.

Accomplishments

1. **Improved Coordination of Site Cleanup Processes**. DTSC and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) have co-sponsored an internal work group to identify major areas of differences and opportunities for coordination in their respective site cleanup programs.

Priorities

1. **Coordination of Site Cleanup Processes**. By fall 2002, DTSC and the SWRCB will prepare a report for Cal/EPA of the work group's findings and recommendations. This report will present a broad picture of DTSC and SWRCB cleanup processes and their relative merits, while recognizing the independent evolution of these processes.

2. **Response Action Regulations; R-97-11**. DTSC's hazardous waste management program will continue to develop regulations to establish a single cleanup process for site cleanups conducted by DTSC and by the Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPA). The proposed regulations are currently undergoing DTSC review and will be made available for public comment.

Hazardous Waste Management

The hazardous waste management program ensures that State and federal requirements for managing hazardous wastes are effectively implemented, enforced, and assessed for effectiveness. The program consists of the statewide compliance division, the permitting division, and the State regulatory programs division.

Cal/EPA's Strategic Goals:

Cal/EPA Goal 4: Communities that are free from unacceptable human health and ecological risks due to exposure from hazardous substances and other potential harmful agents.

Cal/EPA Goal 5: Reduce or eliminate the disproportionate impacts of pollution on low-income and minority populations.

DTSC Strategic Objectives:

- Monitor California's hazardous waste storage, treatment, and landfill capacity to manage all its hazardous waste in a safe and efficient manner.

- Prevent future hazardous waste contamination of the environment by ensuring proper management and provision for adequate financial assurance.
- Reduce hazardous waste generation.
- Reduce the dependence on treatment and disposal by reduction, reuse, and recycling.
- Reduce the adverse impacts of hazardous waste going across the California-Mexico border.
- Build on the current regulatory framework toward a performance-based system that fosters continual improvement in hazardous waste management leading to a sustainable California.
- Ensure that the broadest range of environmental information is understandable, available, accessible, and useful.
- Strive for the broadest possible public involvement in site and facility decisions.
- Ensure the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is appropriately utilized in making project decisions.
- Ensure DTSC's resources are focused on its highest priorities and core competencies.

Compliance and Enforcement

Through its enforcement efforts, DTSC works to ensure that hazardous waste generators, transporters, and hazardous waste management facilities meet State and federal requirements. The program monitors hazardous waste transportation, storage, treatment, and disposal facilities, and takes appropriate action against handlers who violate hazardous waste requirements. The program also provides technical investigation assistance and expert testimony for civil and criminal investigations.

Accomplishments

1. **Backlog Reduction**: DTSC is eliminating the backlog of enforcement cases. A backlogged case is one that has not been issued or that has not been referred to the Attorney General's office within a specified number of days following the identification of the violation. Seventy-three enforcement cases were backlogged as of January 1, 1999. Since then, DTSC has resolved 70 of those cases. Additionally, DTSC is taking steps to minimize any new backlog of enforcement cases. Among those measures are to refer larger cases to the Attorney General's office earlier in the process and begin a comprehensive review of guidelines that explain the conduct of enforcement actions. DTSC's enforcement response policy, for example, is being amended to encourage settlement of cases within 180 days following the discovery of a violation. This change is consistent with provisions of State law that identify various deadlines to violators and to DTSC for the purpose of clarifying and attempting resolution to violations prior to taking enforcement action.

2. **Los Angeles Jewelry Mart (Los Angeles County):** The jewelry industry uses some highly toxic chemicals, including cyanide. To assist the manufacturers in better understanding how to reduce or eliminate their waste and comply with hazardous waste laws, DTSC prepared and distributed a series of waste- and process-specific fact sheets. Staff also participated in several jewelry industry workshops.

3. **California/Mexico Border**: DTSC's border program offered hazardous waste and pollution prevention training for the metal finishing industry in Ensenada, Tijuana, Tecate, and Mexicali. The training included sessions on import/export requirements for hazardous materials and wastes, universal waste, e-waste/cathode ray tubes (CRT), and pollution prevention. DTSC staff also conducted routine truck stops at the Otay Mesa and Calexico ports-of-entry to monitor the import and export of hazardous wastes. As a result of the truck stops, DTSC took several enforcement actions.

4. **Settlements and Enforcement Orders**:

   - Cenco Refinery Oil Company/Powerine Oil Company (Santa Fe Springs, Los Angeles County). In 1997, DTSC found Cenco, an inactive petroleum refinery, to be in violation of the hazardous waste control laws when it stored hazardous refinery waste without a permit from DTSC. In May 2000, the Attorney General's Office filed a civil complaint against Cenco/Powerine. As part of the settlement reached in 2002, Cenco/Powerine will pay a $900,000 penalty, reimburse DTSC's costs of $100,000, and remove all the wastes that were stored without a permit.

   - American Recovery, Inc./A-American Environmental (ARI/AAE) (Alhambra, Los Angeles County). ARI/AAE was a permitted hazardous waste facility located in Alhambra. During a number of inspections conducted between 1999 and 2001, DTSC inspectors found the facility to have stored wastes in excess of its authorized capacity and in an unsafe manner. In 2001, the Attorney General's office filed a civil complaint in Los Angeles County Superior Court, asking the court to require the facility to remove waste from the site. DTSC has a trial date of February 24, 2003.

   - Valero Refinery (Benicia, Solano County). During an April 2000 inspection, DTSC inspectors found that Valero Refinery caused illegal disposal and improper storage of non-RCRA hazardous waste. In March, Valero failed to characterize the waste as hazardous. Valero and DTSC agreed to settle the case for $116, 000, which includes a supplemental environmental project of contributing $19,000 to the California District Attorney's Association to support the prosecution of environmental crimes.

Priorities

1. **Backlog Reduction**: DTSC will resolve the remaining three of the backlogged enforcement cases by December. Additionally, DTSC will continue to take steps to minimize any new backlog of enforcement cases. DTSC will adopt the U.S. EPA enforcement response policy that encourages settlement of cases within 180 days following the discovery of a violation. This change is consistent with provisions of State law that identify various deadlines to

violators and DTSC for clarifying and attempting resolution to violations prior to taking enforcement action.

2. **Los Angeles Jewelry Mart (Los Angeles County)**: To assist the manufacturers in better understanding how to reduce or eliminate their waste and comply with hazardous waste laws, DTSC will translate the previously prepared series of waste- and process-specific fact sheets into Spanish, Vietnamese, and Armenian. DTSC will complete translation activities for those fact sheets, including proofing, printing, and posting on DTSC's Web site. DTSC will continue to provide technical support as needed to the Los Angeles City and County agencies in support of their activities at the Jewelry Mart.

3. **California/Mexico Border**: The DTSC border unit will continue to foster a strong working relationship with entities in Mexico, and with U.S. EPA, local agencies, and industry. The border unit will continue its outreach programs and continue to monitor trans-boundary shipments of hazardous wastes.

Permitting

DTSC ensures that hazardous waste is properly managed at facilities that treat, store, and dispose of hazardous waste by enforcing regulations through its permitting and corrective action processes. DTSC has issued 130 hazardous waste facility permits to commercial facilities, and regulates 5,000 businesses that conduct lower-risk treatment and storage activities through a streamlined tiered permitting process.

Accomplishments

DTSC processed the following permitting activities:

1. **J & B Enterprises (Santa Clara, Santa Clara County)**: DTSC issued a standardized permit to precious metal recycler J & B Enterprises.

2. **Romic Environmental Technologies (East Palo Alto, San Mateo County)**: In response to DTSC's concerns about the integrity of its tanks, the facility developed a testing proposal on tank integrity. Upon completion of testing, DTSC will make a proposed authorization determination for each tank that will be incorporated into the facility's draft permit and draft environmental impact report (EIR).

3. **Final Permits**: General Atomics, mixed waste facility (San Diego County) received a final permit.

4. **Draft Permits**: Safety Kleen, solvent recycling facility (San Jose, Santa Clara County) received a draft permit.

5. **Closure Verifications**: Ashbury Environmental, used oil transfer facility (Napa County) received a closure verification.

Priorities

1. **Quemetco, Battery Recycler (City of Industry, Los Angeles County)**: DTSC will complete the permit process for Quemetco after responding to significant public comments received on the draft permit.

2. **Sierra Army Depot (Lassen County)**: DTSC anticipated receiving proposed changes to the Sierra Army Depot draft permit from the U.S. Army in spring 2002. Due to pending litigation and settlements, the submittal is planned for summer 2002.

3. **Romic Environmental Technologies (East Palo Alto, San Mateo County)**: DTSC will continue developing the facility's draft permit and draft EIR. DTSC expects to issue the public notice for both in the second quarter of 2003.

4. **Final Permit Determinations**:

    - Dow BIF, boiler and industrial furnace (Pittsburg, Contra Costa County).

    - Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, mixed waste storage and treatment (Livermore, Alameda County).

5. **Draft Permit Determinations**:

    - Evergreen Oil, Inc., used oil recycler (Newark, Alameda County).

6. **Closure Verifications**:

    - Safety Kleen Systems, Inc., solvent recycling facility (Oakland).

    - Safety Kleen Systems, Inc., treatment/storage facility (Salida, Stanislaus County).

7. **Post-Closure Permit Project**: DTSC will continue to issue post-closure permits to closed facilities, relying on recently developed guidance that ensures that long-term operation and maintenance on closed facilities is adequately funded to protect human health and the environment. DTSC plans to have the first of five post-closure permits ready for public notice by December.

8. **Financial Responsibility/Closure Cost Update Project**: DTSC is making progress toward the goal of ensuring that all hazardous waste facilities have adequate financial resources to close in an environmentally protective manner. DTSC will update closure-cost estimates for each facility, using the best available data and models, and will coordinate with the facilities to ensure that the financial assurance mechanisms are adequately funded. DTSC intends to have revised all closure cost estimates revised by December 2004.

State Regulatory Programs

DTSC promulgates and adopts a variety of regulatory standards to define hazardous waste identification and management standards, both in response to statutory mandates and to refine the scope of its regulatory programs. In addition, in order to maintain its authorization from U.S.

EPA as an authorized State program, DTSC must modify its regulations to align with them changes to federal regulations.

Accomplishments

1. **Scrap Metal Regulations, R-01-07**: These regulations became effective April 11. The regulatory change clarifies the circumstances by which scrap metal is exempted from regulation under State law and achieves consistency with the federal requirements.

2. **Universal Waste Regulations, R-97-08**: The Secretary of State approved the Universal Waste Regulations on February 8. These regulations authorize special management standards separate from the general hazardous waste standards for "universally" generated hazardous wastes as opposed to industrial hazardous wastes. Universal wastes include batteries, thermostats, fluorescent light tubes, vehicle lighting switches, and CRTs. California is one of the few states to adopt e-waste regulations to address CRTs.

Priorities

1. **Manifest Discrepancies Regulations** (described below under terrorist response and disaster preparedness accomplishments): DTSC will proceed with the final rulemaking to become effective prior to the expiration of the emergency regulations.

2. **Overweight Dump Trucks**: This emergency regulation will clarify that a hazardous waste facility permit is not required for the bulk transfer of contaminated soil from a dump truck that has been dangerously overloaded. The regulation will establish minimum protective requirements for the bulk transfer operation.

3. **Waste Code Revision Regulations; R-98-03**: DTSC will continue to develop regulations to amend its waste code system. The proposed regulations, currently undergoing internal review, will base the waste codes on the criteria used to identify the waste as hazardous. The proposed regulations will be made available for public comment in the next six months.

Science, Pollution Prevention, and Technology

The science, pollution prevention, and technology program consolidates DTSC's scientific and technology-oriented activities and supports environmental improvements through pollution prevention and the assessment of new environmental technologies.

Cal/EPA Goal 4: Communities that are free from unacceptable human health and ecological risks due to exposure from hazardous substances and other potential harmful agents.

Cal/EPA Goal 6: Ensure the efficient use of natural resources.

Cal/EPA Goal 7: Continuous improvement and application of science and technology.

DTSC Strategic Objectives:

Pursue phase-out of the use of selected persistent bioaccumulative toxic chemicals, based on highest environmental risk and the availability of suitable alternatives.

Reduce hazardous waste generation.

Diminish the dependence on treatment and disposal by reduction, reuse, and recycling.

Reduce the adverse impacts of hazardous waste transported across the California-Mexico border.

Enhance analytical capacity in risk assessment and measurements and monitoring to guide risk management decisions.

Promote the development, commercialization, and use of effective environmental techniques and technologies.

Develop data of adequate quality for hazardous substance measurement.

Reduce or eliminate disproportionate effects of pollution on low-income and minority populations.

Ensure that the broadest range of environmental information is understandable, available, accessible, and useful.

Understand, anticipate, and meet program needs for space, equipment, training, and information.

Environmental Science

DTSC assesses the risk and hazard to the public and its own staff from exposure to hazardous substances. Staff scientists conduct chemical analyses, support regulatory programs, develop analytical methods, and conduct studies related to environmental fate and transport of chemicals.

Accomplishments

1. **Analysis of Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances**: DTSC is pursuing research in the area of these potentially toxic, long-lasting substances that can build up in the food chain to levels that, if toxic, are harmful to human health and cause environmental harm. Significant developments in this area include:

    - DTSC developed a method for measuring brominated flame retardants in electronic waste and completed an analysis of brominated flame retardants and toxic elements in selected discarded electronic products.

    - DTSC completed the analysis of pesticides, PCBs, and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) in adipose samples from Bay Area women (funded by the federal Department of Defense).

    - DTSC completed the analysis of PCBs and PBDEs in serum samples from Bay Area women (funded by the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences).

- DTSC published measurements of PCBs, PBDEs, and dioxins in harbor seals, and completed the analysis of dioxins and PCBs in fish from California coastal waters (funded by the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board).

2. **Environmental Laboratory Infrastructure**: DTSC has invested in hardware and software to better support its environmental laboratories. DTSC installed a new chromatography system to replace an obsolete one and ordered a new laboratory information management system. DTSC also installed a new high-resolution gas chromatography-mass spectrometer for measuring trace organics. These upgrades will provide staff with better instruments by which to analyze and evaluate contaminants. It will also enhance DTSC's ability to develop new analytical methods to detect new contaminants at ever-lower levels.

Priorities

1. **Analysis of Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances**: DTSC will complete the analysis of toxic elements and brominated flame retardants in selected discarded electronic products. Staff will also complete measurements of PCBs, PBDEs, and dioxins in eggs of shorebirds from the San Francisco Bay (funded by the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife). In addition, DTSC will initiate the analysis of dioxins in agricultural soils to assess the impact of fertilizers and soil amendments (funded by the California Department of Food and Agriculture).

2. **Brominated Flame Retardants and Other Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances**: DTSC will work with other agencies to address issues related to identifying substances, their sources, and potential pollution prevention and regulatory options for brominated flame retardants and other persistent bioaccumulative toxic substances.

3. **Verification of Field Testing for Former Drug Labs**: In cooperation with the Department of Justice and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, DTSC will complete a test plan for the use of immunoassays in clandestine drug labs. Immunoassays have the potential for allowing timelier testing of former clandestine drug labs.

4. **National Standards Audit**: DTSC will begin an audit of its laboratories for compliance with the standards of the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference (NELAC).

Pollution Prevention

The Office of Pollution Prevention and Technology Development promotes hazardous waste source reduction and environmental technologies through statewide leadership, demonstration projects, and technology evaluations. The office provides assistance to technology developers, local governments, and regulatory agencies.

Cal/EPA Goal 4: Communities that are free from unacceptable human health and ecological risks due to exposure from hazardous substances and other potential harmful agents.

Cal/EPA Goal 6: Ensure the efficient use of natural resources.

Cal/EPA Goal 7: Continuous improvement and application of science and technology.

Accomplishments

1. **Source Reduction Planning**: State law requires larger hazardous waste generators to prepare a series of source-reduction planning and reporting documents. Of the approximately 5,000 generators potentially subject to this law, 1,700 self-certified are exempt. DTSC conducted a pilot project with 180 generators in Orange County to evaluate those who have completed their self-certified exemptions. Despite repeated requests, one-fifth of the State's hazardous waste generators have failed to submit the appropriate documents. DTSC has initiated enforcement actions against the 300 non-responders that generate the largest quantities of waste.

2. **Local Government Support**: DTSC provided extensive support to the five local government pollution prevention roundtable committees and helped to establish two new committees in San Diego and Kern Counties. Staff also provided pollution prevention support to Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPA).

3. **Vehicle Service and Repair Project**: DTSC has provided pollution prevention training to government inspectors as well as to the automotive repair shop owners, operators, and service technicians. In addition to presenting 13 training workshops, conducting a dozen site visits, and participating in conferences, DTSC:

    - Initiated measurement projects with the cities of Long Beach and Glendale to evaluate the outreach effectiveness in terms of implementation rates.

    - Completed initial assessment of businesses that attended preliminary training. Findings suggest that more than half of the trained businesses implemented at least one of the five suggested pollution prevention measures within the first year following the training.

    - DTSC is working with Shasta Community College to develop curriculum to teach future auto service technicians about applicable environmental laws. The goal of this project is to transfer the curriculum to community colleges.

5. **Mexico Border Pollution Prevention Project**: DTSC developed training programs and established a Baja Regional Pollution Prevention Roundtable committee to develop pollution prevention projects. Staff conducted pollution prevention training for vehicle service and repair facilities and Mexican government officials in Mexicali.

6. **The External Advisory Committee**: Established by SB 1916 (Sher, Chapter 881, Statutes of 1998), the committee recommended that DTSC pursue opportunities in large semiconductor businesses for reduction of hazardous waste at its source.

Priorities

1. **Source Reduction Planning Act**: The next generator source reduction plans are due to be completed by September 2003. Staff will prepare an updated guidance manual by December

and initiate industry outreach and education efforts. DTSC will also expand the Orange County pilot project to include a statewide effort to assess all generators who self-certified exemption and, where needed, take appropriate enforcement action. DTSC will conduct enforcement against those generators not responding to its SB 14 (Chapter 1218; Statutes of 1989) compliance assessment. The success of returning generators to compliance will contribute to compliance improvements in the September 2003 planning cycle.

2. **Local Government**: DTSC will continue to support the local government pollution prevention committees and identify additional staff and funding resources to allow local government programs to effectively develop, implement, and conduct pollution prevention programs and projects. DTSC will work with local government committee members to provide direction to the October Western Regional Pollution Prevention Network for the annual pollution prevention conference, and support the September 16–22 Pollution Prevention Week.

3. **Vehicle Service and Repair Project**: DTSC will continue to provide this pollution prevention training in workshops statewide.

4. **Chemical Industry Assessment**: DTSC will undertake a source reduction assessment of the chemical manufacturing industry, reaching out to 30 to 50 of the State's largest chemical manufacturers. It will assess and assure generator compliance and capture key source-reduction approaches to distribute throughout the industry via an assessment report and fact sheets.

5. **Outreach Programs**: Conduct pollution prevention training for vehicle service and repair facilities.

    - Work with the Department of Health Services to develop mercury elimination options for California hospitals.

    - Coordinate with the petroleum refining industry to develop a source-reduction project.

    - Build its pollution prevention training programs along the U.S.-Mexico border.

Technology Development

DTSC's technology development program focuses on evaluating new technologies to treat, recycle, clean up, and eliminate or reduce hazardous waste at its source. DTSC scientists and engineers evaluate new technologies and help developers bring their ideas to market. DTSC's environmental technology program has certified 25 hazardous waste technologies since 1994.

Accomplishments

1. **In-Situ Bioremediation Technology**: DTSC began to survey in-house site cleanup projects to identify where and how staff apply in-situ bioremediation, a process using bacteria to treat contaminants in place. The goal is to generate a database listing sites, site description,

hydrogeology contaminants, contaminant concentration, remediation technology type, and points-of-contact to facilitate appropriate and effective use of this technology.

2. **Soil Vapor Extraction Off-Gas Treatment**: DTSC implemented an agreement with the University of California at Davis to fund a study on technologies for treating vapors and gases from soil vapor extraction wells. DTSC has circulated draft portions of the report for stakeholder review and comment.

3. **Life-Cycle Analysis**: DTSC started work on a life-cycle analysis process to help decision-makers analyze technology alternatives. Life-cycle analysis evaluates the quantities of resources used among alternatives and compares the relative environmental impacts of those options. Staff completed a streamlined life-cycle analysis comparing re-refining used motor oil to using used motor oil as a fuel and concluding that re-refining used motor oil is superior, due to its environmental sources.

4. **Environmental Technology Verifications**:

    - Vegetable oil-based transformer oil. DTSC submitted to U.S. EPA final verification reports and decisions for the ABB, Inc. and Cooper Power Systems vegetable oil-based transformer oil technologies. The evaluation reports and verification statements for both companies should appear on U.S. EPA's Environmental Technology Verification Web site by end of summer 2002.

    - Ion exchange rinsewater recycling. On April 2, U.S. EPA's director of the National Risk Management Laboratory signed the verification statement for the hydromatrix ion exchange rinsewater recycling system. This concludes DTSC's work to verifiy the ion exchange technology used to reclaim wastewater in operating conditions at an aerospace manufacturer in Torrance. DTSC staff monitored and sampled from the system feed and effluent during five test runs and conducted 320 analyses on the samples collected over the eight-week test period.

5. **Office of Environmental Technology (CalCert) Transition**: DTSC completed the transfer of responsibilities of the Office of Environmental Technology to coordinate the CalCert program. The transfer eliminated several functions that were determined not to be cost-effective, and transferred others from the Air Resources Board to DTSC.

6. **Environmental Technology Acceptance and Reciprocity Partnership (eTARP)**: Cal/EPA participates in a seven-state partnership to develop mutually accepted test protocols, share information, and promote environmental technologies. Those responsibilities transferred from the Cal/EPA Office of Environmental Technology to DTSC.

7. **Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council (ITRC)**: DTSC is an active participant in this council. The ITRC work group offers State regulators the only forum in this country for collective learning about new and innovative technologies. This work group now includes 40 states. DTSC helped conduct Internet-based training for 400 people during separate sessions

on two different technology topics. Staff also helped organize a two-day ITRC classroom training event scheduled to be offered in California during the second half of this year.

Priorities

1. **Soil Vapor Extraction Off-Gas Treatment**: DTSC will continue to oversee the contract with the University of California at Davis to identify, review, and assess applicable vapor-phase treatment technologies. The results of the study and guidance will be available to the public on the UC Davis Web site by the end of the year.

2. **Environmental Technology Verifications**:

   - Lithium meta-tungstate. DTSC will complete the verification report on lithium meta-tungstate, a dense aqueous salt solution that can replace the use of hazardous halogenated solvents currently used for mineral separation tests.

   - Hydromatrix ion exchange column regeneration system. After evaluating and responding to public comments, DTSC will publish the decision on the hydromatrix ion exchange column regeneration system in the California Regulatory Register and certify it.

   - Onboard Oil Management System. DTSC will complete the test plan, testing, and evaluation for the second PuraDYN re-certification in fall 2002. PuraDYN's onboard oil management system is a bypass engine oil filtration system that extends the intervals between oil changes, reducing the need for new oil and radically lowering the generation of waste oil. The system has been used successfully to reduce (and in some instances, eliminate) engine oil changes in gas and diesel trucks.

   - Benthic Flux Sampling Device. DTSC will complete an evaluation of the Navy's Benthic Flux Sampling Device for determining the flux of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons into or out of marine sediments.

External Affairs

Being accessible, accountable, relevant, and responsive are crucial elements to public service. DTSC prioritizes these qualities in communicating with citizens, regulated businesses, community groups, media, and other government agencies. The Office of External Affairs is an umbrella organization for public participation, public information, education and outreach, environmental justice, and Web site coordination.

Cal/EPA Goal 4: Communities that are free from unacceptable human health and ecological risks due to exposure from hazardous substances and other potential harmful agents.

Cal/EPA Goal 5: Reduce or eliminate the disproportionate impacts of pollution on low-income and minority populations.

DTSC Strategic Objectives:

Strive for the broadest possible public involvement in site and facility decisions.

Ensure that the broadest range of environmental information is understandable, available, accessible, and useful.

Reduce or eliminate disproportionate effects of pollution on low-income and minority populations.

Public Participation

DTSC's public participation program is nationally recognized as the most proactive example of its type for citizen involvement. The public participation branch engages the citizens impacted by contaminated property and gives them a meaningful voice in the cleanup process. Public participation specialists give the public the opportunity to become informed and to participate in DTSC's decision-making processes.

Accomplishments

1. DTSC's public participation branch conducted 26 community assessments and developed five public participation plans that identified community concerns around high priority projects, including school site investigations and cleanups, military bases, and permitted facilities. These assessments and plans outlined unique community information needs so that DTSC could be more responsive.

2. DTSC developed and distributed more than 40 fact sheets, keeping community members, local elected officials, environmental groups, and others informed about DTSC activities.

3. In order to involve the public and solicit input on pending decisions, public participation staff attended, facilitated, or organized 130 meetings and briefings with elected officials, community groups, residents, and others. DTSC held these meetings within the affected communities to increase accessibility of the public to decision-makers.

Priorities

1. Ensure consistency in public participation processes and documents at school site investigations and remediation projects throughout the State.

2. Strive for continuous improvement in achieving broader public involvement and creating innovative strategies for public involvement in facility decision-making.

Public Information

DTSC's public information office coordinates all contact with news media representatives by responding to inquiries, conducting interviews, issuing news releases, and submitting opinion articles for the purpose of clarifying DTSC's goals and objectives. The public information office is also responsible for ensuring that DTSC's records are appropriately available to the public by overseeing our responses to Public Records Act requests.

Accomplishments

1. Planned and conducted site-specific "media days" at ten sites to provide local reporters with background information and opportunities for interviews on subjects that are scientifically complex.

2. Developed the prototype report that merges the strategic plans with the biannual reporting. This bridges the gap between the work the public information office performs on a day-to-day basis and the blueprint of DTSC's goals and objectives.

Priorities

1. Develop the DTSC Web site to provide background information to accompany DTSC news releases to give reporters a better resource for developing accurate background on their DTSC stories.

2. Conduct 15 "site-specific" media days at selected DTSC sites to assist the reporters with hands-on information about the sites that are often covered by the media.

Education and Outreach

DTSC's education and outreach program organizes educational events and distributes environmental education materials to school districts, teachers, parents, students, and the environmental industry. It oversees DTSC's mentor program, involving orientation, training, and performance measurements. The education and outreach program manages the material that is placed on DTSC's Web site, and oversees the unit's newest program, environmental justice.

Accomplishments

1. DTSC proactively organized the annual Earth Day event held in the Cal/EPA Building. The event attracted more than 250 school-age children to environmental exhibits and displays designed to engage children in learning how to be ecologically smart.

2. Staff developed a broader-base mentor program that engages all six regional offices in recruiting, screening, and training of employees to volunteer their time with a child to make a difference in his or her life.

3. Staff further developed the DTSC Web site to offer increasing amounts of education and awareness to reach an ever-increasing audience of stakeholders.

Priorities

1. Build on the success of Earth Day 2002 by increasing the quality of the exhibits and setting the bar higher, relative to engaging children of all ages in discovering and exploring the legacy of their environment. Implement training and development of mentors and design an instrument to effectively evaluate the mentor/mentee relationship success.

Environmental Justice

The environmental justice program is the newest addition to the external affairs office. Its focus is to identify, assess, and resolve environmental justice issues and involve communities in the decision-making process.

Accomplishments

1. DTSC released a draft environmental justice policy, translated it into Spanish, and is soliciting comments from constituents to gain insight from its stakeholders as to how the policy will impact them.

2. Staff established a link for environmental justice on DTSC's Web site so that a greater audience may learn and be educated about the issue.

3. DTSC's staff actively participated with the Cal/EPA training team and provided environmental justice awareness training to DTSC employees. The environmental justice training calendar dates and online registration are available through the DTSC Web site.

Priorities

1. Staff will continue to collaborate with Cal/EPA, DTSC constituents, U.S. EPA Region 9, and others to develop an effective outreach program to communities to help shape DTSC's environmental justice strategy.

Information Technology and the Internet

Having a stable and reliable information technology platform is essential to DTSC conducting its regulatory activities in the most efficient and effective way possible. Further, DTSC's constituents increasingly rely on the Internet to get information and to conduct transactions.

Cal/EPA Goal 7: Continuous improvement and application of science and technology.

Cal/EPA Goal 8: An efficient and effective Cal/EPA in pursuit of its mission.

DTSC Strategic Objectives

Ensure the broadest range of environmental information is understandable, available, accessible, and useful.

Support program staff with appropriate, well-communicated administrative services.

Understand, anticipate, and meet program needs for space, equipment, training, and information.

Accomplishments

1. **E-Government-Compliant Web Site**: DTSC continued expanding its Web site to provide the regulated community and other stakeholders with opportunities to conduct various transactions electronically. A searchable transporters database on the site provides access to information to assist hazardous waste handlers. Interested parties can now access site-specific

information on the site mitigation and brownfields reuse program database, also known as CalSites. DTSC also used its Web site to register hazardous waste transporter drivers, supporting a hazardous waste management anti-terrorism initiative.

Priorities

1. **E-Government**: DTSC will launch its first e-government application on July 1. The hazardous waste tracking system is Web-enabled and browser-based. It will allow the regulated community to electronically file manifests rather than mail in paper forms. It will also have a data warehouse that will allow the regulated community and the public to conduct online searches.

2. **Regulatory Databases**: DTSC will complete and deploy new databases for the inspections, enforcement, complaints, and permitting programs. All of these new applications will replace older mainframe-based applications. The new applications will be fully integrated with the hazardous waste tracking system to provide DTSC with a single integrated regulatory database to streamline and make the system more efficient for all users.

Terrorist Response and Disaster Preparedness

DTSC has existing emergency response responsibilities, regulatory authority, and a staff of scientists with expertise to address the statewide response to the threat of terrorism.

DTSC Strategic Objectives

Monitor California's hazardous waste storage, treatment, and landfill capacity to manage all its hazardous waste in a safe and efficient manner.

Understand, anticipate, and meet program needs for space, equipment, training, and information.

Accomplishments

1. **Manifest Discrepancies Regulations**: The DTSC hazardous waste management program produced the first set of regulations in the State dealing with anti-terrorism after September 11, 2001, when it promulgated emergency regulations governing the reporting of hazardous waste manifest discrepancies. Under the new provisions, hazardous waste facilities receiving wastes from off-site locations are required to report unresolved priority manifest discrepancies to DTSC within 24 hours by calling DTSC. Additionally, the facilities are required to follow up by submitting a written notification within five days after discovery of the unresolved priority discrepancy. The regulations, which became effective April 4, implement more stringent requirements for the reporting of manifest discrepancies involving wastes that hold potential for uses as weapons of terror. The new requirement applies to wastes that are explosive or poisonous, classified as U.S. Department of Transportation hazard divisions 1.1 through 1.6, and hazard division 6.1. DTSC has notified U.S. EPA that these regulations are in effect and has suggested that similar amendments be made to the corresponding federal regulations.

2. **Transporter Driver Information**: The DTSC hazardous waste management program required all registered hazardous waste transporters to submit the names of all drivers under their employ. DTSC used its Web site to register these hazardous waste transporter drivers, simplifying the effort for the transporters and facilitating data collection and processing.

3. **Chemical Terrorism**: The DTSC science, pollution prevention, and technology program staff participated with laboratories of the Department of Health Services in a chemical terrorism exercise to test protocols for the analysis of chemical terrorism samples.

4. **Disaster Preparedness Plans**: DTSC adapted the standardized emergency management system for use in its office disaster preparedness plans. Regional office staff throughout the state attended a one-day mandatory training during April and May, during which DTSC trainers described the local plan templates, facilitated staff selection to response roles and key emergency leadership positions, and charted out the full implementation of the local plans. DTSC regional offices are now equipped to respond to anything in the event of an emergency.

Priorities

1. **Disaster Preparedness Plans**: DTSC will continue to fully implement its disaster response plans in the regional offices by conducting site-specific hazard assessments, procuring equipment and supplies, and exercising elements of the plan in an ever-increasing effort to be prepared for nearly any disaster.

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